BAER SAYS NOT GUILTY

Charter Granted Before Constitution Was Adopted.

IS INVIOLATE, HE CLAIMS

Willing to Go Before Any Court on Any Process and Prove His Statements. Hearing Before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

NEW YORK, April 24.-President Baer, of the Philadelphia and Reading Rallroad, was a witness to-day before the Interstate Commerce Commission at the hearing on the complaint of W. R. Hearst against the coal-carrying rall-

President Baer said the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company and the Thiladelphia Reading Railway Company are operated by voting trusts, the per sonnel of which are different, except that J. P. Morgan is a member of both Contracts existed signed by him as president of the rallway company and as president of the coal company. He said 61 per cent. of the output of the anthracite mining region is owned by the coal carrying railroads, and 21 per cent. is controlled by the Philadelphia and Read-

Mr. Shearn read to the witness the which debars the companies incorporated as carriers from the business of buying and dealing in coal. Mr. Baer said the contract with the Philadelphia and

Iron Company was chartered under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, said Mr.

brought up in any way you may point out. The question of our charter has been tested in various courts. Our franchises were gr nted prior to the adoption of the new c settlution, and these charters are inv sale."

Mr. Baer aid he had bought in the Teamble Coal Company because they held

of the new pable."

Mr. Baer aid he had bought in the Temple Coal Company because they held franchises that his company wanted. He said if like conditions arose again would advise his stockholders to do

DECLARATION TO

Immortal Document is to Be Seen No More by the

Declaration will never be exhibited

Most of the text is legible, but only on or two of the signatures can be made out There is only a trace of the signature of John Hancock, the first signer. committee, equipped

committee, equipped with powerful of the Declaration. It was found that the ink used was not of the best quality. The committee recommended that the Declaration be put in an air and light tight case and kept from exhibition. To-



Coke Dandruff Cure

and Hair Tonic Grows Hair, Keeps the Scalp Healthy. Endorsed and Sold by

Barbers, Hair Dressers and Druggists everywhere

in \$1 and 50c Bottles. A. R. Bremer & Co., Chicago.

MANHOOD TEST

have been blessed, in spite of poverty and "As for me, it is the great happiness of my life that I have been allowed to take some little part in this great strug-

Dr. Edward Mims.

Dr. Edward Mims, of Trinity College,
Durham, N. C., was called upon to speak
ten minutes. He occupied his time excellently. He took a tack new to this
session of the conference, urging that the
colleges of the South have the light turned as is being turned on the rural schools
of the South. He thought that many of
the colleges of the country need consolidation as much as the rural schools. The
trend and argument of his address was trend and argument of his address that there were too many insignifican colleges in the country at the sacrific of good colleges. Many there were in colleges at present who ought not be there. He longed for the time who the college professors should take a lea and great educators at their head and

in their teachers' chairs.

Dr. Mims made a fine impression o many and his remarks were cordiali

Prof. Rose, of Tennessee, made a splen did plea for the better training of the teacher, and that the teacher may give the larger life to the pupils he must have some of the larger life himself.

A Ringing Address. Those of the audience who were Richmond people had every cause to be proud of their representative on the programme, Dr. S. C. Mitchell, of Richmond College, for that gentleman made a ringing address. He was greeted with a burst of applause when presented and came forward. He spoke on the theme "Part of the Citizen in Aiding the Cause of Education."

ation."

It is apparent to all that the educational revival for which this conference stands is a friend to religion and patriotism. It must be equally apparent that it is a foe to sectarianism and sectionalism, two things which are often found working in unison. To this unholy alliance of sectarianism and sectionalism this conference opposes, sympathy or like-mindedness which is the beautiful fruit of education. In such a contest can or like-mindedness which is the beautiful fruit of education. In such a contest can any one doubt the issue? I rejoice in the note of sympathy which this gathering intones. We are here to see, eye to exe, and face to face. Earnest to do good, but, prior to that, resolute to know the truth. It is this characteristic of the bosom of our people. Truth through love, and service through truth, that is our programme.

The inspiring impulse of this movement for education in the South

ment for education in the South is not the good of the individual alone, but the welfare of our common country, which

South.

All the ills of slavery are embraced in the one word isolation. That isolation of the South was geopraphic, historical, industrial, political. Sympathy is the key that is unlocking that prison door. In thus welcoming you in the full strength of the national sentiment, the South is but reasserting the position which she was the first to take. The words of Patrick Henry in the opening hour of the Continental Congress, in 1774, were both first and final: "The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American."

but an American."

The spirit of those words, worthy to be written in letters of living light on overy school house, throby in this conference and constitutes its real significance. The possibilities of the South are not bounded by the traditions of the past, but by the nuscent energies of the present and the hopes of the future. but an American

Enlist Whole Citizenship.

If, therefore, the patriotic motive is the grand one, if the national good is the real one, which this conference has at heart, then not all the work in this edu-cational revival is to be done by the teacher, nor by the tax-payer, nor by the

We must enlist the whole citizenship in seeking these noble ends. In doing our work, both the method of the teacher

We must enist the whole chiterenship seeking these noble ends. In doing our work, both the method of the teacher and the money of the tax-payer, good in themselves, are secondary. It is the citizen who in the last analysis is the determining factor in the success of this educational revival. If he is committed to it, it cannot fail.

To this cause the clitzens' chief contribution will be spirit. The South has given money. The statistical treatment of education in the South is helpful, but inadequate statistics take no account of the sufferings of the past or of the aspirations of the present.

It is not the statistical but sympathetic treatment of this subject which will bring us to truth and largest service.

The South did not permit one college of consequence to die as a result of the ravages of the war. That is a record of educational loyalty without parallel. Recognizing this spirit of self-help, attracted indeed by what the South has done in education under painful conditions, men of vision and generous impulses from all sections unite here in an effort to reinforce her desires for educational advance.

How can the clitzen be effectively enlisted in this educational work? The decisive answer to that question has been given by the noble women forming the Richmond Education Association, whose splendid services have been so fruitful of results in this city and this State, or the idea of such an association, so the secret says, they are indebted to a sympathetic visitor, in whose presence we

have the honor to sit at this meeting. Unspeakable values have flowed from that idea whispered into the ear of a friend. These earnest and wise women organized an association nufficiently cleatic to live and grow. Lines of work have multiplied as they advanced with their high tack of putling the citizenship behind the cause of education in this city. Ere long a great paper, The Times-Dispatch, threw into this attractive work its energies, directed by courage, wisdom and enthusiasm. The Richmond Education Association has laid under contribution unsuspected sources of talent and power. It has set free vast energies making for popular enlightenment. It has given to the citizens of this State a new and imperative definition of social efficiency. It is also to the tactful efforts of these public-spirited women that we are indebted for the presence here of this inspirational conference. It is too much to hope that a similar organization shall arise in the communities throughout the South?

The Closing Speeches.

The Closing Speeches.

Hon. J. Y. Joyner, Superintendent of Public Instruction of North Carolina, was called upon, and gave a most en-couraging statement of the work in his aging statement of the work in his.

During the past twelve months.

Acarolina has built a new school of or every day of the year, Sundays.

excepted.
"Public Education and the Local Tax"
was the theme discussed last. Hon. J. W.
Hill, State Superintendent of Education

government should do more than provide police protection for the citizens and erect prisons for its criminals. A gov-ernment should be constructive and help-

He expressed the gratitude he and the Southern people felt towards Mr. Ogden and the Conference for the inauguration

Hon. G. R. Glenn, assistant agent of the Peabody Fund and former State Superintendent of Education in Georgia. Superintendent of Education in Georgia, was the last regular speaker. This genteman told a number of good stories. He said that the audience had heard so many addresses that it must feel like Sam Jones' boy, who had eaten seventeen pancakes and was asked if he wanted any more. "Nor," he said, "I don't want them I'se got."

He closed with a splendid plea for education and good influences for the boys,

cation and good influences for the boys, which touched all.

SESSION PAR EXCELLENCE

Splendid Climax Reached Last Night Dr. Abbott and Manhood Suffrage.

The night session began with the Academy of Music packed and jammed with a brilliant and handsomely costumed audience. The exercises, much to the delight of President Ogden, began only fifteen minutes late. Mr. R. Fulton Cutting was the first speaker. The theme assigned him, and which was handled in a mastermanner, was "The Responsibilities of Government for Public Instruction." He spoke very briefly, not more than fifteen minutos, but this was sufficient to win him the repeated applause. He contended that the government was responsible for education of the people. He referred to the fact at many of the States had adopted C. stitutions which had the effect to eliminate the negro from the privileges of suffrage and that this action was arbitrary. If the action had the result of hardening the hearts of the white people of the South against the negro, it was bad for the nation. But he was glad that this was not true, as this great meeting proved. a brilliant and handsomely costumed auwas not true, as this great meeting proved He would be glad to have the Souther States come to New York and plead to their sister States. This statemer arcused much applause.

States come to New York and plead for their sister States, This statement arcused much applause.

NEGRO EDUCATION.

Mr. Cutting was followed by Dr. Walter B. Hill, chancellor of the University of Georgia, Athens, He discussed "Negro Education at the South." and his address was a gem. It follows in part:
Recently I heard a group of Confederate veterans recounting stories of their camplains. On of them, a Virginian, told of a faithful body servent who accompanied him to the field. The negro was captured by Federal scouts, and was given the position of cook for the Federal Colonel, with salary attached. He ran away from this cosy berth and returned to his Confederate master, bringing with him, by the way, for his owner a sack of supplies and a box of the Colonel's fine Havana cigars, on the plea that since he had been working for the Colonel and his owner had received no wages something was due. The answer to this question, according, at least, to our local interpretation, is that the negro is in the South by his own choice, because he is treated better here than elsewhere, and because his most important right—the right to make a living is more completely secured. If it was not so, it seems to us there would be northern or western educational conferences discussing at Philadelphia or Chicago the problem of negro education in the North or West.

In this city an allusion to a war story will not be out of order.

The speaker related a story told by a Colonel of a Virginia regiment. The old veteran said if he lived to get to New Orleans next month he was going to propose a monument, which was to be of black marble, and to be orected in honor of the Confederate nigger. In justification of his proposed motion, the Colonel told of his fathful slave, who had gone with him to the war as a body servant. The

black marble, and to be erected in lond of the Confederate nigger. In justification of his proposed motion, the Colonel told of his fatthful slave, who had gone with him to the war as a body servant. The negro was captured by the Federals, was treated by them with patronizing kindness, being made cook of the Federal Colonel, with high wages attached; but he ran away and returned to his master. Afterwards, when the latter was wounded in bettle, the negro had risked his life to carry him off the field. This story was introduced in order to say that the duty of the South in respect to the education of the negro, whatever that duty

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may be defined to be, is the duty of the Bouth to the children and grandchildren of the Confederate nigger.

EDUCATED BY SLAVERY.

EDUCATED BY SLAVERY.

The beginning of the education of the negro was slavery. The South does not regret its abolition, but she contemplates with satisfaction the fact that the tuition of elavery developed the negro in little more than a century from the condition of savages into a condition where, in the judgment of those hostile to slavery, the negro was fitted for the privileges of American citizenship.

The second chapter in the history of negro education began shortly after emancipation, and includes the blunders of the reconstruction period. It represents all the extremes of reaction. As the teaching of books had been denied to the negro in slavery it was now assumed that the only education needed was to supply this omission, and accordingly an effort was made in schools and colleges to insert into the mind of the negro as by

SOUTH'S PROBLEM.

The nation has, in fact, remanded the solution of the negro problem. Including, of course, the problem of education, to the South. In the days when the southern section of our country was threatened with force bills and similar legislation, there were utterances in the South which might be fathered up from press, pulpit and platform of that time literally by the millions, in which it was salā that if the North would only let the South alone, the South would solve the problem in wisdom and in justice. These utterances were sincere, and their fulfillment involves not only a plain duty, but involves also the strong point of the South, the point of honor. The change in the attitude of the North cannot fairly be regarded as a desertion of the negro, but, as Mr. Cleveland aptly said, it is an expression of faith and confidence in the respectable white people of the South.

ALREADY DONE MUCH.

ALREADY DONE MUCH.

The South has voluntarily done much for the education of the negro, and will take no backward step in this direction. The United States Commissioner of Education says that since 1870 the South has disbursed for negro education \$109,000,000. For every dollar contributed by the wealth-endowed philanthropy of the North for this purpose, the South, out of her poverty, has contributed \$4. It cannot be pretended that all the people in the South are throughly satisfied with these things that have been done. It must frankly be admitted that some of them are restive under it, but it can at least be answered that the leaders are the friends of negre education. During the past winter the New York Journal inaugurated a sympo-sium, in which Southern men were in-vited to express their views on this subject. Among the contributors were Bisho Warren A. Candler, of the Methodist Church; Bishop C. K. Nelson, of the Episcopal Church; Hon Clark Howell and in the South. Not one of them felt that negro education had been proved to be a

ourse, be maintained. Negro education must be suited to mee actual conditions. It must be adapted to meet industrial and agricultural needs This does not mean that the three R's are not to be taught in the schools. The common school education is not, there-fore, to be supplanted, but to be supple-ments for the great masses of negroes with manual and agricultural training

SHOULD BE ETHICAL. There is another direction in which the education of the negro should be brought more in touch with life. It should be more distinctly ethical. The speaker discussed the question of the introduction cussed the question of the introduction of moral training in the public schools and gave reasons why he believed that the objections which would have been formerly urged against its introduction were now rapidly diminishing in inten-

The three periods of the history of he gro education may be expressed in terms of the title of the book, which had so great an influence on the slavery issue. Uncle Tom's Cabin may not be read by future generations, but it will always be referred to as a great historical docu-

ment.

In the second period we see Uncle Tom without a cabin. This period represents the era of reconstruction, when allen adventurers, foistered into power on the shoulders of the black masses, played such fantastic tricks in the name of government as the world has never witnessed since the days of Masaniello.

The third era is that which is being ushered in under the wise leadership of Booker Washington, when the negro is becoming a home maker, bound to the soil, and a good citizen. There is no race problem as between the good citizens of the South among the whites and the good citzens of the South among the blacks. The solution then of the negro problem, so far as we can see it within that immediate future, which may be forecast from the pust and present and beyond the limits of which it is idle for us to attempt to forecast, but about which we are justified in thinking with optimism and hope, is Uncle Tom in his own cabin.

HOSPITALITY APPRECIATED.

cabin,

HOSPITALITY APPRECIATED.

Mr. Richard Watson Golden, editor of the Century, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following resolutions.

on Resolutions, presented the following resolutions:

"We, the members of the sixth Conference for Education in the South, coning from various sections and many States desire to epress our keen appreciation of the generous and gracious hospitality of the people, including especially the officers and members of the local committee, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and other members of the State government, of the organization which joined in the invitation, the press of Richmond, and the associations, clubs and individuals who have so kindly opened their doors to the delegates and guests, "We have derived pleasure and inspiration not only from the interchange of information and opinion in the immediate subjects of the conference, but also from the spirit of the good will of enterprise and of patriotism which characteries this city of so great memories and heroic traditions."

city of so great traditions."

DRS. MABBIE AND ABBOTT.

Mr. Ogden stated that he received his first request just before the session began, and that he would be a czar of the worst kind if he did not grant it. It was from a number of ladies that Mr. Hamilton Wright Mable be asked to make a speech. Mr. Ogden called Mable to the front. This gentleman made a characteristic speech of great heauty and bristling with choice thoughts, delivered in a beautiful spirit of marity.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, probably the most widely known man in the conference, and one of the ablest then in America. As Editor of the Outlook he wields a wonderful influence. The task assigned him

was to give "His Impressions of this Conference." Dr. Abbott is a striking figure. When

he came forward, prolonged applause greated him. His first impression was the wonderful

His first impression was the wonder un-hospitality of Richmond. From the mo-ment the visitors reached the city until the present, they had been recipients of a hospitality which knew no bounds. It was well, he said, that the president warned them not to give way to the de-lights of being entertained at the neglect of the conference.

warned them not to give way to the delights of being entertained at the neglect
of the conference.

He had been seruck with the eloquence
of Americans. He had been convinced
of this during the present conference.
He referred to the addresses of Dr. Chas,
W. Dabney, Dr. St. Clair McKelway, Dr.
Francis G. Peabody, Prof. P. P. Claxton
and others. He said that Dr. McKelway's
tribute to Jackson and Lee brought tears
to his eyes. They of the North were
proud to have him represent them. The
mention of Dr. McKelway's name was
received with great applause. He had
greatly enjoyed the address of Prof. Peabody and when he was telling a story he
wanted him to keep on preaching.
Dr. Abbott saw in this conference the
solution and settlement of the great question which was discussed at the conference two years ago at Winston-Baffen,
N. C. "Should the Negro be Educated?"
Now it was answered by all in the arfirmative.

firmative.

The Suffrage Question.

On the suffrage question, Dr. Abbott said: On the suffrage question, Dr. Abbott said:

"It has been sometime suggested, by no member of this conference to me, that some topics of discussion had better be avoided in such a gathering as this, But I have thought that no gathering in this country, North or South, desires a speaker to speak anything but his sincere convictions. We are beginning to learn, North and South, that suffrage is a perrogatiev and a duty, rather than a right. We are beginning to learn, North as well as South, that manhood suffrage means manhood first and suffrage afterwards. We are beginning to learn in the North, what it seems to me ought always to have been an axiom, that no man has a right to govern his neighbor who has not the intelligence and the conscience to govern himself. (Applause).

"I have spoken as if this was a late."

(Applause).

"I have spoken as if this was a late learning on the part of the North. It is, and it is not. If there was any man in the North who had the right to be called a friend of the negro, if there was any man in the North known as an uncompromising opponent of slavery, if there was any man in the North who stirred the heart of the North who the war and was brave and resolute throughout the war, it was Henry Ward Beecher.

What Beecher Said.

"In 1865, two months after the assassination of President Lincoln and four months before the reconstruction measures were brought before Congress (which some of us in the North as many of you in the South wish had never been adopted). Henry Ward Beecher said: 'All the laws in the world cannot lift a man higher than the natural forces put him. You can pass laws saying that the colored men are your equals, but unless you can make them thoughtful, self-respecting, intelligent, unless, in short, you can make them what you say they have a right to be, these laws will be in vain. I am satisfied that while we ought to claim for the colored man the right of the elective franchiso. man the right of the elective franchise, you will never be able to secure it and maintain it for him except by making him so intelligent that men cannot deny

Address Loudly Applauded.

The thought which Dr. Abbott sought in conclusion to drive home was the identity in result sought by education and religion. He could be heard distinctly in every part of the house, and the house rang and resounded with applause of approval when he had concluded.

The few remaining moments of the session were taken up in announcements by President Ogden. He put the resolutions of the Committee of Resolutions, thanking the people of Richmond for their courtesies to a vote, and they were adopted with an will.

The session conference at Richmond closed with an earnestly delivered benediction by Bishop W. N. MeVickar, of Providence, R. I.

Reception at the Governor's.

Reception at the Governor's.

Reception at the Governor's. Immediately after adjournment the members of the conference were given a reception at the Executive Mansion by His Excelency, Governor Montague, and his wife. Many of the visitors went to the mansion, and a delignitud hour was spent in a social way, the Governor and Mrs. Montague establishing themselves forever as model hosts. Many friendships have been formed during this meeting here which will last a lifetime, and they were sealed, never to be broken, at this social

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Roaches, Spiders, Centipedes, Bed Bugs,

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ery bug in the house, eeps others out: they ill not enter, where every bug in the house, keeps others out: they will not enter, where

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THREE SPECIAL HOSIERY VALUES.

Ladies' all-over Lace Lisle Hose, new and styl-ish patterns, absolutely fast black. The usual 25c kind; special,

163c Ladies' Thin and Webby Gauze Lisle Hose, selvedge seams; another lot just in, 50c

A BOON TO MOTHERS. The No-Mend Stockings, shaped knees, soles, heels, and knees of stout wash linen; this insures extra-ordinary qualities. We ordinary qualities. We are Richmond agents. All

25c

Personal Mention.

Professor Lawton B. Evans, superin-tendent of the Augusta, Ga., public schools, is one of the handsomest men at the conference. Professor Evans, who is a son of the illustrious Confederate offia son of the mustrious Contestate out-cer, General Clement A. Evans, is the author of a magnificent history of Geor-gia, now in general use in the schools of that State,

Mr. David E. Cloyd, the special school examiner for the General Education Board, is a guest at Murphy's Hotel, Mr. Cloyd is being congratulated on all sides upon his splendid and comprehensive article in the April Review of Reviews on "Rural Schools in Georgia." Mr. Cloyd is one of the most scholarly men of his age in America, and withal, is so genial as to win all hearts in every institution he visits.

Bey Robert G. Patrick, who is at the Rev. Robert G. Patrick, who is at the jefterson during the conference, is president of Judson Institute, Marion, Ala., one of the oldest and most famous of Southern Institutions for women, Judson Institute represents in a patronage from a dozen different States the flower of the "Old South" and the freshness of the

Trip Down the River.

Trip Down the River.

The excursion of the Education Conference down James River will leave the Old Dominion wharf Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock sharp. The Ogden party and any others who may so desire will be carried through to Old Point, reaching there about 6 o'clock that afternoon. Those who desire to return to Richmond will leave the steamer at Newport News and take the special train over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Baggage owned by others than the members of the Ogden party must be delivered at the Old Dominion wharf not later than 8 A. M. Monday, and orders for its delivery should be given to the transfer company the day before. The boat will stop at Jamestown in order to allow the conference to visit that historio point.

RESUMED HIS TOUR

President, Before He Left, Helped Lay Corner-Stone.

GARDINER, MONT. April 24.—President Rossevelt this evening resumed his tour. Before going, however, he particulated in the laying of the corner-stone of the Yellowstone Park. The ceremony was performed according to the Masonic ritual, and was in charge of the grand officers of the State of Montana. The President rode down from the post, accompanied by Major Pitcher, and was escorted to the grayly decorated stand, escorted to the gayly decorated stand,

where he delivered an address.

The President began his address by thanking the people and the soldiers for his enjoyable two-weeks' holiday, and then spoke of the natural wonders of the

his enjoyable two-weeks and, then spoke of the park.

"The Yellowstone Park," he said, "Is something unique in this world, as far as I know. Nowhere else in any civilized country is there to be found such a tract of veritable wonder, accessible to all visitors, where at the same time not only the scenery of the wilderness, but the wild creatures of the park are scrupulcusly preserves, as they are here, the only change being that these same wild creatures have been so carefully protected as to show literally astounding tameness. The creation and preservation of such a natural playground in the midst of our people as a whole is a credit to the nation, but above all a credit to Montana. Wyoming and Idaho, It has been preserved with wise foresight. The scheme of its preservation is noteworthy in its essential democracy. This purk was created and now is administered for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. The government will continue to provide for it."

After referring to the necessity for for-est preservation and expressing his aston-ishment at the number of wild animals in the park, the President said:

GLORIEUS ERAS

(Continued from First Page.)

sentation of the speakers.

YEAR AFTER THE WAR.

The first speaker was Mr. Joseph Bryan, who was called upon to respond to the toast, "The First Year After the War at the University." Mr. Bryan began with an expression of regret that Senator Daniel, who had been chosen to respond to this toast, was unable to be present. He made an admirable substitute, however, and painted a thrilling picture, yet withal a life-like one, of the

men in the period immediately subsequent. He paid a tribute to the young men of that institution, who almost as a men of that institution, who almost as a man had abandoned the lecture halls for the field of battle. But above all was his eulogy to the unknown dead who sleep upon the historie soil of the University. Modestly, the speaker described his own struggles to secure an education and how he got his start as mule trader. He also noted the fact that his major and two captains of Mosby's command were with him as students at the University after the war.

THE HONORED FACULTY.

with him as students at the University after the war.

THE HONORED FACULTY.

The next toast, "The Faculty," was responded to by Dr. Paul B. Barringer, who was affectionately greeted by the old students as "Oom Paul." Dr. Barringer referred modestly to his own arduous duttes in the faculty and as its chairman, and expressed hope that out of the changed conditions now about to be inaugurated, a great future for the University might be entered upon.

The Board of Visitors was reponded to by Hon. Eppa Hunton, Jr., who apologetically referred to his brief connection with the board, but outlined the movement to secure an executive head for the institution, and urged the co-operation of the alumni in broadening the scope of usefulness of the university.

The last foasts on the evening's programmes and responses will long be remembered by all present and aroused a degree of enthusiasm seldom observed on such an occasion. "The Opportunity of the Southern Men To-Day" was the theme of an address by Mr. Walter II. Page, of the firm of Doubleday, Page & Co., publishers of the World's Work, and but recently editor of the Atlantio Monthly. Mr. Page was already well known to Virginians and indeed to the whole country, but his address last night aroused them to an enthusiasm only equaled later on by that evoked by its speech of Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, of Tulane University.

Mr. Page described Jefferson and all the men who really achieved much in the world in any field of effort as a man of constructive imagination, His was a pleafor high ideals, for dreams as an incentive to achievement. Epigrammatic, solid, pregnant with thought, the address was one of which no conception can be given in a brief cursory peragraph penned after 2 A. M. but he gave utterance to thoughts which will live in the memory of hearers, and he aroused unbounded applause merely by the sheer force of his intellect, the boldness and the lofti-

Reading Railway was not in violation of Philadelphia and Reading Coal and

again as they had done.
"Even if it was against the law?" in-

"Even if it was against the law?" in-quired Mr. Shearn.
"I welcome you to proceed in any court of the United States," said Mr. Baer, rising and facing the lawyer; "and if you can show we violated any law. I say we are not guilty, and will go through the proper form and prove it."

BE LOCKED UP

Public.

Declaration of Independence is to be seen no more by the public. An order has en issued that henceforth the histori Socument shall be kept under lock and

This decision was reached to-day after bers of the American Committee of Sci-ence, now in session in this city, who acted at the request of Secretary Hay.

tight case and kept from exhibition. To-fay the document was photographed and then locked up.

The committee has recommended that at certain long intervals of time it be taken from its case and rephotographed, the purpose being to measure as nearly as can be done the results of the protec-



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ory of hearers, and he aroused unbou applause merely by the sheer forchis intellect, the boldness and the his intellect, the boldness and the loftiness of his ideas. The broard idea of opportunity which he impressed was in the removal of every obstacle to all men to achieve and to that end to equip themselves for achievement. He laid stress upon the value of high ideals, rather than mere plodding scholarship achieved by industry. It was an address bold, original and heavy with thought and suggestion.

DR ALDERMAN'S ADDRESS.

and heavy with thought and suggestion.

DR. ALDERMAN'S ADDRESS.

Scarcely had the applause which Mr. Page had aroused subsided when Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, formerly head of the University of North Carolina, now president of Tulane University of Louisiana, was presented to respond to the loast, "Our Sister Colleges." In this toast the speaker regretfully confessed that he was pot an alumnus of the University of Virginia, but in his speech traced the influence for good and greatness of the University of Virginia in the history of the sister Southern universities. Dramatic in his style, yet without affectation, and with an earnestness that is the acme of eloquence, the speaker outlined his idea of the scope of a university, and in doing so paid a magnificent tribute to Jefferson, whose prescience laid the foundations for a system of education, which, through the school he founded, had left its impression upon the other Southern universities. Dr. Alderman made a profound thinker and a singularity apt, felicitous and forceful speaker. When he had concluded his speech, which can be but meagerly characterized in the report, unbounded enthuslasm prevailed.

The guests waved handkerchiefs and shouted: "Alderman, Alderman, Maderman, With a unanimity singular in any assemblage. Seldom has a speaker so impressed an audience as did the president of the famous Louisiana University, once presided over by William Preston Johnston.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY. DR. ALDERMAN'S ADDRESS

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PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Last of all, and not included on the regular programme, came an impromptu address from Dr. Richard Jesse, president of the University of Missouri, an alumnus of the University of Virginia, who has impressed its characteristics upon both Tulane and Missouri universities. Dr. Jesse referred happily to the greeting from old college mates whom he met on his arrival here, and in doing so made a hit by referring to the Baptists as the

on his arrival here, and in doing so made a hit by refering to the Baptists as the Navy of the Lord.

Referring to the new era in the history of the University of Virginia, and to the hopes for the future, which all her sons shared, the speaker with impressive earnestness said: "Elect no man president of the University who is a candidate for

LIST OF THE GUESTS.

S. D. Crenshaw, C. B. Garnett, Roscoe C. Nelson, Dr. John Dunn, Dr. A. L. Wellford, Dr. Geo. Ben. Johnston, J. Taylor Ellyson, Dr. John P. Davidson, Dr. C. W. P. Brock, Dr. George Ross, John P. McGuire, John P. McGuire, Jr. Dr. Charles V. Carrington, Dr. J. Garnett Nelson, Walter H. Page, R. H. Jesse, University of Missouri; L. M. Williams, C. H. Nolting, F. E. Nolting, C. W. Dabney, A. C. Coolidge, Dr. A. L. Gray, W. F. Drowry, R. M. Kent, Jr., E. A. Alderman, T. K. Parrish, H. M. Smith, Jr., Lewis D. Aylett, Jackson Guy, John B. Minor, H. Taylor, Jr., S. L. Kelley, William Otto Nolting, Eugene C. Massie, Hugh Antrim, Frank P. Brent, Joseph William Otto Nolting, Eugene C. Massie, Hugh Antrim, Frank P. Brent, Joseph E. Willard, J. St. George Bryan, W. H. Urquhart, C. C. Pinckney, Eppa Hunton, Jr., Allen Potts, Joseph Bryan, W. D. Gerdon, Murray M. McGuire, B. Rand, Wellford, Robert V. Marye, Wyndham R. Meredith, Frank W. Christian, Henry C. Riely, Alex, H. Sands, A. W. Patterson, A. B. Gulgon, Hunsdon Cary, Wallace F. Brown, John Pickrell, J. T. Norvell, E. T. Harrison, Dr. C. W. Kent, Dr. Albert H. Tuttle, John F. Moors, Rev. C. B. Bryan, Dr. J. William Jones, Jonathan Bryan, R. C. Gryan, Dr. Paul B. Barringer, Frank P. Venable, James Dinwiddle, Dr. Young, Dr. Krichway, dean of Columbia Law School.

W. C. A. Meets To-Morrow The bi-monthly meeting of the Woman's Christian Association will be held at noon to-morrow at Nos. 706-711 East Frankin Street.

Mrs. E. H. Harris, of No. 612 1-2 North Ninth Street, is improving rapidly from the surgical operation she underwent about a month ago.

